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Nāmic

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Nāmic is an Indo-European influenced, mixed *a priori-posteriori* language, by Waahlis. Formely known as Nāmaç, until wikicode drove it to extinction.

The author requests that you do not make significant changes to this project without first seeking approval.
By all means, please either help fix spelling, grammar and organization problems or contact the author about them. Thank you.

The author wishes to make it clear this project is currently undergoing significant construction or revamp.
By all means, take a look around. Thank you.

Nāmic ***Naṃkrthāvāka***
Type
Fusional
Alignment
Ergative-Accusative
Head direction
Variable
Tonal
No
Declensions
Yes
Conjugations
Yes
Genders
No
Nouns decline according to...

Case	Number
Definiteness	Gender
Verbs conjugate according to...	
Voice	Mood
Person	Number
Tense	Aspect

General information

Nāmic, [ˈnɑːm.ɪk], natively **Naṃkrthāvāka** [nā.kr . t a .fa .xa] translated as "named constructed speech" and written "नँक्रथावाक", in the Nāharā script- is a mixed constructed *a priori/ a posteriori* language. It draws inspiration from mainly the Indo-European branch, yet makes a decisive stance to preserve artificial features.

Since there is a tendency in Nāmic to blend characteristics of both artificial and natural languages, a rather unholy mixture has arisen, for example: It is a fusional language, like its predecessors Latin, Sanskrit, Greek and Germanic - yet displays the highly unnatural ergative-accusativ alignment, or tripartite, - which is rarely seen outside conlanging.

Concerning the vocabulary, both words derived from Indo-European stems, as well as complete *a priori* words, appear; such as "*dhrā*" - tree, from Indo-European **dóru*, and the word for heaven*, "ıāmna"* **-** from... me.

Nāmic language on Google Maps.

Setting

The Nāmic language is a Indo-Aryan language with a number of speakers totalling over 5.6 million. It is designed to be closely related to the Sanskrit language with clear influence from the Old Avestan language. Naṃkrthāvāka is spoken in Central Asia and Indian subcontinent, but is not the official language of any region.

The language has remained extant especially in the Namasthani and Maharaya regions in India, Pakistan and Tibet, despite the lack of official status. There is an exclave of speakers of the Pārsa dialect of the Nāmic language in Iran, spoken around the Sistan Lake. The dialect is heavily influenced by the Farsi language.

Phonology

Vocabulary		
प्राणस्तिका	*prāṇasṭıkā*	articulation, pronunciation, phonology
वातज़ाण	*vātaȷyāṇa*	notation, signature, consonant
ह्वार	*hvāra*	vowel, saying, noise
अवर्यान्त	*avaryānta*	affricate
मार्तिका	*mārṭıkā*	softness, lenition
साँख्रटिका	*sāṃkhrṭıkā*	assimilation

See also: IPA for Nāmic

Consonants

The following table portraits Nāmic's phonetic inventory of consonants. All consonants, except aspirated ones, may be geminated, which is phonemic, and represented by doubling the grapheme. The letter /h/ represents aspiration when succeding consonants, and breathy-voice when preceding vowels. "Nh", is an exception, being a velar nasal.

		Bilabial		**Labiodental**	**Dental**		**Retroflex**		**Palatal**	**Velar**	
		aspirated	unaspirated		aspirated	unaspirated	aspirated	unaspirated		aspirated	unaspirated
Nasal		m [m]			n [n]		ṇ [ɳ]		(ɲ)	(ŋ)	
Plosives	voiced	bh [b^{ɦ}]	b [b]		dh [d]	d [d]	ḍh [ɖ^{ɦ}]	ḍ [ɖ]	ɟ [ɟ]	gh [g^{ɦ}]	g [g]
	voiceless	ph [p^{ɦ}]	p [p]		th [t]	t [t]	ṭh [ʈ^{ɦ}]	ṭ [ʈ]	ɟ [c]	kh [k^{ɦ}]	k [k]
Affricatives	voiced	py [p]			dy [ʐ]				ɟy [ʝ]		
	voiceless	by [bβ]			ty [ʂ]				ky [cç]		
Fricatives	voiced			v [v]		y [ʐ]					
	voiceless			v [f]		s [s]		ṣ [ʂ]			h [x]
Trills						r [r]					
Approxim.	voiced			(v [w])					ɪ [j]		
	voiceless			(v [ʍ])							

Phonology and Orthography

Please note that all retroflex consonants and the dental trill rhoticise the surrounding consonants. The pronunciation of ⟨v⟩ is considered dialectal.

Lenition

In addition to the consonants above, Nāmic suffers from severe allophony, **lenition**, caused when:

- Consonants lie in medial position between two vowels.
- Consonants lie in final position in lexemes - **Not** in syllables.

The aspirated consonants become completely spirantisised, whilst the unaspirated phonemes become affricates. The exceptions are the velars, which all become fricatives. The nasal consonants, affricates, trills and approximants remain unaffected.

Please note that the phonemes without brackets are the non-lenitioned consonants.

		Bilabial		**Labiodent.**	**Dental**		**Retroflex**		**Palatal**	**Velar**	
		aspirated	unaspirated		aspirated	unaspirated	aspirated	unaspirated		aspirated	unaspirated
Plosives	voiced	b^{ɦ}	b		d	d	ɖ^{ɦ}	ɖ	ɟ	g^{ɦ}	g
	voiceless	p^{ɦ}	p		t	t	ʈ^{ɦ}	ʈ	c	k^{ɦ}	k
Affricatives	voiced	b > [bβ]			d > [dð]		ɖ > [ʐ]		ɟ >[ʝ]		
	voiceless	p > [p]			t > [tθ]		ʈ > [ʂ]		c >[cç]		
Fricatives	voiced	b^{ɦ} > [β]		v	d , > [ð]		ɖ^{ɦ} > [ʐ]			g^{ɦ}, g > [ɣ]	
	voiceless	p^{ɦ} > [ɸ]			t , s > [θ]		ʈ^{ɦ} > [ʂ]			h ,k^{ɦ}, k > [x]	
Approxim.	voiced			v > [w]							
	voiceless										

Allophony

Nota bene

There is additional allophony, regarding phonation. The pairs [c - ɟ], [ç -ʝ], and [v - f]/[w - ʍ], are only represented by one grapheme each: ⟨ɟ⟩, ⟨hy⟩, and ⟨v⟩ respectively. Their voiced counterpart is an allophone - see Consonant Assimilation.

Thus, our conclusion is that the word **vāka**- voice, speach - shouldn't be pronounced [ˈva:ka], but rather [ˈfa:xa].

Affricates

In addition to these, there's a multitude of digraphs with corresponding affricates. It is important to note that the four digraphs ‹pt›, ‹vt›, ‹kt›, and ‹ɟt›symbolise consonant clusters with an affricate onset. They are not affected by lenition.

Cluster	Grapheme
[p t]	Pt
[bβd]	Bt
[t t]	Kt
[dʒd]	Jt

Affricate clusters

Consonant Assimilation

Nāmic possesses a progressive consonant assimilation word-internally, based upon phonation, or voicedness.

The consequence is that a consonant, a cluster, or an affricate, is pronounced differently, depending on whether it is preceded by a voiced or voiceless consonant. There are exceptions to this rule, since the alveolar trill [r] and the retroflex tap [ɽ] do not differ between voicedness.

The nasal stops are affected quite differently, with a complete nasalisation of the preceding vowel - and loss of the stop - if the initial or first consonant is *voiced*. However, nasals are perceived as neutral in nature, and does therefore not affect voiceless nor voiced phonemes.

There are, however, two dialects of Nāmic;

Sthānta, which means "current, dominating".

Austikā, which means "golden, posh".

The Sthānta dialect will be featured in this article, and is the main dialect that distinguishes consonant assimilaton upon voicedness.

Example	Translation	Sthānta	Austikā
hkantrā	moon	[san. tra]	[san. dra]
dāntha	tooth	[dã ða]	[da n.t a]
āsvyaṭ	he has	[a s.f as]	[a s.v as]
nāmastıkā	naming	[na .mas.t . ka]	[na .mas.t . ka]

Assimilation

Vowels

The representation of Nāmic's vowels. There are are 12 vowel phonemes, yet only 6 graphemes, thus, it may be assumed some are allophones during certain circumstances. It is obvious that many of the vowel graphemes are recycled, since many phonemes are allophones. The background is covered in the Metaphony section.

	Front	Near-front	Central	Near-back	Back
Close					ı [ɯ] · u [u]
Near-close		ı [ɪ] ·		ə [ʊ]	
Close-mid			· u [ɵ]		
Mid			ə/e/o [ə]		
Open-mid	e [ɛ] · o [œ]				· o [ɔ]
Near-open	e [æ]				
Open	a [a]				a [ɑ]

Diphthongs

There are a limited number of diphthongs in Nāmic, with the same amount rising as falling diphthongs. [ ] is most often equivalent to [j], and [u] is often just [w]. The left diphthong is its front value, and the right one is the back value. All other vowel clusters are diaeresis. The main phoneme in all diphthongs may be geminated.

Rising	Falling

	Front	Back		Front	Back
ıa	[a]	[ɑ]	**aı**	[a]	[ɑ]
ıe	[ɛ]	[ə]	**eı**	[ɛ]	[ə]
ıu	[ɵ]	[u]	**uı**	[ɵ]	[u]
ıo	[œ]	[ɔ]	**oı**	[œ]	[ɔ]
ua	[ua]	[u]	**au**	[au]	[ɑu]
ue	[u]	[uə]	**eu**	[ɛu]	[əu]
uo	[uœ]	[u]	**ou**	[œu]	[ɔu]

Diphthongs

Synaeresis

Similarly to Sanskrit and Modern Greek, the Nāmic language is affected by synaeresis, which causes diphthongs to collapse into monophthongs.

No falling diphthongs occur in between consonants, as a nucleus, nor do the falling diphthongs appear geminated in open coda position. They are transformed into geminated or short monophthongs , depending on the length of the diphthong. The arisen monophthongs are inconsistently written as their monophthong equivalents., however it isn't compulsory. The allophony adheres to this schedule:

Front diphthongs on the left, back ones at the right.

Falling

	Front		Back	
	Diphthong	**Monophthong**	**Diphthong**	**Monophthong**
aı	[a]	[ɛ]	[ɑ]	[ə]
eı	[ɛ]	[ɪ]	[ə]	[ɯ]
uı	[ɵ]	[ɵ]	[u]	[u]
oı	[œ]	[œ]	[ɔ]	[ə]
au	[au]	[œ]	[ɑːu]	[ɔ]
eu	[ɛu]	[æ]	[ə u]	[ə]
ou	[œu]	[ɵ]	[ɔːu]	[u]

Diphthong Allophony

Vowel Metaphony

The Naṃkrthāvāka suffers from a certain kind of vowel harmony, called progressive vowel metaphony. This urges all vowel phonemes in a lexeme to be of the same kind of the preceding one. That is: V_a = type-a vowel, V_b = type-b vowel, C = consonant: $V_aV_bV_b > V_aV_aV_a$

There are tqo exception, causing the metaphony to be regressive instead; when a word is initialised by an [ɛ], or an [ə]. The [ɛ] and [ə] the gets assimilated by the succeeding consonant: $V_bV_aV_b > V_aV_aV_a$

These modified [ɛ-ə] -sounds will occurr later in text, and will be referred to as "affected" [ɛ-ə].

Nāmic's metaphony is based upon backness, with exceptions being when /ə/, /e/ and /o/ are followed by an [r], which ignores the harmony, and modifies the phoneme.

Grapheme	**Aa**	**Ee**	**Əə**	**Iı**	**Uu**	**Oo**
Front Phoneme	[a]	[ɛ]	Unchanged	[ɪ]	[ɵ]	[œ]
Back Phoneme	[ɑ]	[ə]	Unchanged	[ɯ]	[u]	[ɔ]
[r] Phoneme	-	[æ]	[ʊ]	-	-	[ə]

Metaphony

Vowel Quality

There are four different vowel qualities:

- Short and geminated Oral
- Short and geminated Nasal

The vowels will be represented by a default /a/. Please note that any nasal can nasalise the preceding vowel, however in non-voiced environments, only the letter 〈m̨〉 may.

	Oral		Nasal	
Phoneme	/a/	/aː/	/ã/	/ãː/
Grapheme	a	ā	am̨	ām̨

Quality

Phonotactics

- Any consonant - C
- Sonorant - S
- Fricative - F
- Nasal - N
- Vowel, also diphthong when final - V

A Nāmic syllable have two different maximal syllabic structures, the by far most common structure is (F)(C)(C)V(C)(F/N) initially, and (F)(C)CV(C)(F/N) medially and finally. The conclusion is that a syllable's maximal consonant cluster is FCC, that a medial and final syllable minimally must look like CV, and that all syllables must terminate in either a F, fricative, a nasal- N, or a vowel - V. Since most lexemes in Nāmaç are disyllabic, a common lexeme might look like this: FCVN.CV, like *stānta* - "state" [ˈstaːn.ta]. It should herefore be noted that *ēkva* - either, is pronounced [ˈɛː.kʍa], and not [ˈɛːk.ʍa].

The second structure is very uncommon, but does occur: (C)CS(C), and sometimes (C)CVS(C), where a sonorant occupy the syllable nucleus. Most of the syllables are free, that is, without the coda. Examples include *vŕkas* - wolf [fr .kas], and *ēktrva* - any of them [ɛː.ktr .ʍa]. Interestingly, all syllabic sonorants are half-geminated.

Other

Some phonemes develop new pronunciations when adjacent to each other:

- [h] + [r] = [xr]
- [s] + [r] = [ʂr]
- [s] + [u] + [vowel] = [sfV]

Grammar

The grammar of the Nāmic language is that of a constructed language, that is, fairly regular.

Stress

Lexical Stress

The lexical stress of the Nāmic language is completely irregular in the lemma forms. Declension, conjugation and prosodic stress may manipulate the stress however. All **stressed** polysyllables in Nāmic are **geminated**, but note that all geminated syllables are **not stressed**. That is, a lexeme may contain several geminated syllables. If so, the second one is stressed.

Stress must always be marked in all polysyllabic words - except verbs in the infinitive, or rather lemma, to avoid confusion in the vocabulary.

	Lexically	Phonetically
Standard	Naṃkrthāvāka	[nã.kr .t a . n̲aː.xa]
Alternative	Naṃkrthàváka	

Diacritics

The alternative set of diacritics, the **acute** (´) and **grave** (`) accents, are not commonly used, but provide information **which syllable to stress** - both being geminated, but with the acute accent signifying stress in polysyllabic lexemes.

Stress Apophony

A pecurious detail of Nāmic is that it is possible to manipulate the stress to convey different meanings. In Nāmic linguistics called stress apophony.

The manipulation of stress in conjugations and declensions **change the meaning** of the word radically. The most common usage of changing the stress, is in the conjugations; the stress may be pressed forward to the ultimate syllable, to change the tense from present to preterite. See the Verbs section.

	Radical	Manipulated
Example	*nākyəm āha*	*nakyəm āha*
Phonetically	[na̲ .cçəm ˈaː.ha]	[na .cçə̲ːm ˈaː.ha]
Grammatically	"I" pro.1.sg.abs "dance"intrans.pre.pfv.1.sg	"I"pro.1.sg.abs "danced" intrans.ppfv.1.sg

Stress Apophony

In the first nominal declension, nouns terminating in an unstressed open syllable, may be stressed on the ultimate syllable in the genitive case.

	Radical	Manipulated
Example	ma nāma	*ma namā*[1]
Phonetically	[ˈma na̲ː.ma]	[ˈma na. mə̲ː]
Grammatically	"the" def.art "name" abs.sg.neuter	"the"def.art "name's"gen.sg.neuter

Stress Apophony

[1] This form possesses an irregular form present in the language's name: *Naṃ*krthāvāka, pronounced: [nã]. The genitive is quite often used in compound words.

Prosody

Intonation

The intonation of the Nāmic language is phonemic, and is primarily used to distinguish grammatical moods. There are three common pitches used in Nāmic, and one for further emphasis. The intonation is not phonemic, but should be used to keep a native pronunciation.

- Rising [↗] Intonation.
- Falling [↘] Intonation.
- Rising-Falling or Peaking [↗↘] Intonation.
  Falling-Rising or Dipping [↘↗] Intonation.

The intonation is used to emphasise certain words - that is, if you want to stress a certain action, location or noun in the sentence. It is very similar to the case in English. If not necessarily sad, the pitch is normaly rising [↗].

English	Nāmic
I want to go **home**! - *Not somewhere else.*	*kāṇam gaɟyāram **gṛhan***
[a wɒnt tuː gə ↗həʊm]	[ˈkaːɳam ga ɟaːrã gr ã]
I want to **go** home! - *That is, walk. Not bike.*	*kāṇam **gaɟyāram** gṛhārə*
[a wɒnt tuː ↗gə həʊm]	[ˈkaːɳam ↗ga ɟaːrã gr a rə]
It is **on top** of the table. - *Not below the table.*	*Āhta mīsau **ūpar**.*
[ɪt ɪz ɒn ↗tɒp ɔf ðə teɪb]	[a xta mɪːsau ↗ˈuːpɑr]

Lexical

For the grammatical intonation, certain moods are associated with certain intonation, which may vary by dialect and accent. The standard however dictates a **rising** pitch [↗] during interrogative moods and the interrogative words, followed by a **dipping** intonation in the end [↘↗].

	English	Nāmic
Example	Why are you here?	*Kātva tāhar āssə?*
Phonetically	[↗wa ɑː juː he ə]	[ka tfa ↘ˈtaːxar ↗ˈaːsːə]

Interrogative Mood

The conditional mood however - the subjunctive mood when used in main clauses - is characterised by a **peaking** [↗ ↘] intonation. The English language doesn't really distinguish the intonation in the conditional mood, but a rising pitch is fairly common.

	English	**Nāmic**
Example	If so, I **would** sing.	*Yātva, **hangābhran**.*
Phonetically	[ɪf so a wʊd ↗sɪŋ]	[ʐa꞉dva xa↗ˈnka꞉↘pʰran]

Conditional Mood

Prosodic Stress

Another use of the stress manipulation, other than grammatically, is prosodically. The interrogative mood is not expressed phonemically in the Naṃkrthāvāka, other than by intonation - see above. It is therefore possible to **manpulate** the stress on certain **non-interrogative pronouns** and **pro-adverbs**. This is equivalent to the English rise in pitch on interrogative nouns:

- Here. →
- Here? ↗

	Radical	**Interrogative**
Example	*Tāhar.*	*Tāhar?*
Phonetically	[ta꞉xar]	[ta ɣa꞉r]
Translation	Here.	Here?

Prosodic stress in pro-adverbs

Syntactics

Considering the fusional nature of the Naṃkrthāvāka, the word order's rather free. It does possess tendencies towards SOV and SVO. It sould however be noted that the word order may alter depending on transitivity. Only SOV, VSO and SVO orders will be presented here.

Transitive Orders

SVO with ergative verbs is rather common, similarly to English.

Inflectional phrase		
(noun phrase)	verb phrase	noun phrase
"I" pro.1.sg.erg	"killed" trans.ppfv.1.sg	"the man" sg.acc.def

Transitive SVO

Since focus lies on the patient, the verb phrase often moves further back.

Inflectional phrase		
(noun phrase)	noun phrase	verb phrase
"I" pro.1.sg.erg	"the man" sg.acc.def	"killed" trans.ppfv.1.sg

Transitive SOV

Intransitive Orders

The intransitive order SV(O) is not very common, but it does occur.

Inflectional Phrase	
noun phrase	verb phrase
āha	*kaskrbhām*
"I" pro.1.sg.abs	"wrote" intrans.ppfv.1.sg

Intransitive SVO

Since focus lies on the verb in the Nāmic languages intransitive orders, the VS(O) is much more common. Please note that the pronoun may be dropped, but it is not custom regarding intransitive verbs.

Inflectional Phrase

verb phrase	noun phrase
kaskrbhām	*āha*
"wrote" I.ppfv.1.sg	"I" pro.1.sg.abs

Intransitive SVO

Phrases

Noun Phrase

The Naṃkrthāvāka does not possess particular positions for the adpositional phrase, thus it will be prepositional for the sake of simplicity. It is quite similar to English.

Noun Phrase

demonstrative	adjectival phrase	modifier	prepositional phrase	noun
"Those" pro.1.sg.erg	"very" u.adv."nice" adj.attr.fem.erg.pl	"university" mod.adj.fem.pl	"by" u.prep."house" loc.sg.neut	"students" nom.pl.fem

"Those very nice university students by the house"

Possessive noun phrases can be formed by the means of a possessive pronoun, or a dative construction. Nevertheless, they remain after the noun.

Noun Phrase

noun	postpositional phrase	prepositional phrase
"chair" nom.sg.fem	"brown"adj.attr.fem.pl "mark" nom.pl.fem "with" u.prep.	"to" u.prep."me" 1.sg.dat

"My chair with brown marks"

Possessive

Verb Phrase

In the Naṃkrthāvāka, adverbial phrases always precede the modified verb. The noun phrase may be freely positioned,or it may depend on transitivity - see further up.

Verb Phrase

adjverbial phrase	verb	noun phrase
mā		
"very" u.adv."closely" adv.masc.sg	"looked" trans. pst.ipfv.1.sg	"that" u.dem."brown"attr.acc.sg.fem "chair" acc.sg.fem

"(He) looked closely at that brown chair"

Pro-forms

I have, out of simplicity, assembled a table of correlatives of corresponding pronouns and pro-adverbs. They are a mixture of irregular and regular structures, and are by no means the full collection. It is a selection.

Please note that the pronouns decline as common nouns, according to the phonological characteristics, except *kō, keı, kā*, and their respective relative pronouns. See the "Declensions" section.

Correlatives

			Demonstrative		Quantifier				
	Interrogativ	**Relative**	**Proximal**	**Distal**	**Existential**	**Elective**[1]	**Universal**	**Negative**	**Alternative**
Pronouns									
Masculine	***kō***	***yō***	***tāha***	***ahmā***	***yahō***	***ēka***	***marnōu***	***nahōu***	***antrōu***
	who/which		he/this	he/that	someone	anyone	everyone	no one	another
Feminine	***keı***	***yeı***	***tāha***	***āya***	***yāheı***	***ēn***	***mārneı***	***nāheı***	***āntreı***
	who/which		she/this	she/that	someone	anyone	everyone	no one	another

Neutral	***kā***	***yā***	***tāṇ***	***əmā***	***yāha***	***mıā***	***mārna/hrāva***	***nāha***	***āntra***
	what/which		this	it/that	something	anything	everything	nothing	another
Dual	***kyātra***	***yātra***	***tāhabha***	***āhmabha***	***ēke***	***ēkatta***	***dnāra***	***nātta***	
	which out of the two		both	neither					-
Plural	***kyā***	***dā***	***hrau***	***nāhrau***					
	which out of all		this one	that one	some	either/any	all	none	-
Pro-adverbs									
Location	***kyār***	***yār***	***tāhar***	***āhmar***	***sāṃr***	***ekayār***	***hrāvastha***	***nāstha***	***āntrastha***
	where		here	there	somewhere	anywhere	everywhere	nowhere	elsewhere
Source	***aukyār***	***auyār***	***autāhar***	***avāhmar***	***ausāṃr*** [9]	***avekayār***	***auhrauyār*** [2]	***nāyar***	***antrayār***
	whence		hence	thence		anywhence		nowhence	elsewhence
Goal	***akyār***	***ayār***	***atāhar***	***atāhmar***	***asāṃr***	***atekayār***	***ahrauyār*** [3]	***nayār***	***āntrayar***
	whither		hither	thither	somewhither	anywhither		nowhither	elsewhither
Time	***kuā***	***dū***	***nāva***	***tva***	***sāṃtva***	***ekatvā***	***hrāvar***	***nātva***	***āntar***
	when		now	then	sometime	anytime	always	never	other time
Manner	***kau***	***dau***	***tāhadau***	***āhmadau***	***sāṃr***	***ekadāu***	***hrāvavaha***	***nāvaha***	***āntravaha***
	how		hereby	thereby	somehow	anyhow	everyway	nowise	otherwise
Reason	***kāṇ***	***yāṇ***	***tāhayaṇ***	***āhmayaṇ***	***sāṃyaṇ*** [4]	***ekayāṇ*** [5]	***hrauyāṇ*** [6]	***nayāṇ*** [7]	***antrayāṇ*** [8]
	why		herefore	therefore					

1. The "elective" pro-forms, is quite obsolete. It always identified with the similar "existential". For example, for Nāmic native speakers the difference between *"Do you have **any** peas?"* and *"Do you have **some** peas"*, translated as *"a tvāya **ēke** phāpama hānṭ"*? The difference ıs determined simply by context.
2. Many adverbs are simply hyperbolic, and "*auhrauyār*", is simply translated as from "*from everywhere*", which of course is not possible.
3. Likewise, the adverb "*ahrauyār*" - "*to everywhere", or "going everywhere*."

Nouns

The nouns of Nāmic decline according to case, gender, and number. There is no inflection for definiteness, however. There is a sparingly used article though.

Person

There are two proper persons in the Nāmic language, the **first** and **second**, known as addresser and addressee respectively. These are irregular and only present in the personal pronouns and verbs. Other than that, the language possesses a number of **demonstratives**, which serve as, and are called, the **third** person.

Impersonal Person

In addition, the Nāmic has an **impersonal** person. This is a substitution for the passive voice in the language, which melded with the subjunctive. It could be variously called a **fourth** person or autonomous person, and is equivalent to the English indefinite pronouns of "you","one" and "they".

Other corresponding pronouns are the German, Swedish, Danish and Norwegian "man", the French "on" and the Finnish "ei", with similar uses. The Irish Gaelic autonomous person is the closest correspondent.

Genders

There are three genders in the Nāmic language. They are the following:

Masculine

Feminine

Neuter

They do not simply represent natural gender. The distinction between genders is irregular and difficult, though there is for example a tendency among feminine nouns to be abstract. The **demonstratives**, or third person, decline according to three genders, though the personal pronouns do not.

Cases

Nāmic possesses nine cases, and all nouns in a clause must be declined by one, and one only. The cases are often followed by a particle, for example the instrumental and locative cases that often are preceded or replaced by such particles as *sām* [saːm] "with" and *ım* [ɪm] "in, within". The links will display the usage of each case.

1. Absolutive
2. Ergative
3. Accusative
4. Dative
5. Instrumental
6. Locative
7. Genitive
8. Benefactive
9. Ablative

Please note that the ergative-absolutive distinction is not made in the third nominal declension, nor in the comparative, cercative nor the superlative degrees of comparison of adjectives, whence they form the Nominative case.

Case	Usage	Example
	The independent form of nouns	The **dog**
	Marks a subject of actions without a patient	The **dog** bites
Nominative	Marks the subject of actions with a patient	The **dog** bites the man
Absolutive	Denotes subjects of verbs without a patient	The **man** runs
Ergative	Denotes the subjects of verbs with a patient	**I** killed him
Accusative	Denotes the object or patient of a verb	The dog bites the **man**
Dative[1] [3]	Marks an indirect object of a verb	He gave the **man** a pen
	Marks the means of the action	He writes with a **pen**
	The performer of actions	Opened by the **mayor**
	The aid of an action	Go by the **short cut**
Instrumental	Marks the means of an action	He was caught by a **net**
	Denotes the position of objects	I'm in **Moscow**
	Marks vicinity to places	He's at your **house**
	Marks abstract positions	Between **one** and **ten**
Locative[2]	Marks abstract positions	The woman at **work**
	Symbolises ownership	The **dog'**s bone
	Marks objects related to the subject in composition	The **group** member
	Symbolises lacking	Go without **me**
Genitive	Marks origin of nouns.	I moved from the **house**
	Indicates objects intentionally affected by actions.	Open the door for **her**
	Indicates movement towards, at, from nouns.	Get to the **house**
Benefactive[4]	Marks intention to nouns.	It is for **adults**
	Marks origin of nouns	It is from **France**
	Marks concerned, associated nouns	On the **Origin** of Species[5]
	Marks concerned, discussed nouns.	Talking about **films**
	Indicates cause	It's because of the **snow**
Ablative	Marks abstract cause	Thanks to/despite **him**

Case

1. In Nāmic, should the focus lie on the patient, and not the object, the patient ought to be marked with the benefactive case.
2. In Nāmic, the following Adpositions correspond to the locative case.
3. The dative can also be used to construct different dative constructions.

4. Considering the use with movement, a better name ought to be benefactive-allative, or alike.
5. "Species" should be in the genitive case.

Number

There are two standard numbers and one other number in Nāmic. All nouns decline by the **singular** and **plural** numbers. In addition, the first and second person personal pronouns decline according to the archaic **dual** number.

Pronouns

Nāmic pronouns are no different to other languages' pronouns, with exception of the rather uncommon impersonal person. There are **relative**, **interrogative**, **personal** and **demonstrative** pronouns which decline similarly to other nouns. There are no reflexive pronouns, thus, you'll be forced to use the objective personal pronouns.

- It ought to be noted that the Impersonal has merged with the old reflexive pronouns in appearance.
- The declension is irregular.

Pronominal Declension

Person →	**First**			**Second**			**Impersonal**
Case ↓	**Singular**	**Dual**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Dual**	**Plural**	**Singular**
Absolutive	*āha*	*ēbhəm*	*vəı*	*tə*	*ūbham*	*ɟūhma*	*suāyam*
Ergative	*āhəm*	*ēbhəm*	*āhma*	*tva*	*ūbham*	*ɟam*	*sua*
Accusative	*mā*	*ēbhma*	*vəm*	*daı*	*ūbhama*	*ɟāma*	*suām*
Enclitic	*maı*	*yan*	*yahm*	*taı*	*yan*	*ūhm*	*sua*
Dative	*mayā*	*ēbhya*	*āhməbha*	*tvayā*	*ūbhaya*	*ɟūhmabha*	*səyā*
Enclitic	*mya*	*bhya*	*yahm*	*tya*	*bhya*	*ūhm*	*saı*
Instrumental	*mābhəm*	*ēbhya*	*āhməbha*	*tūbhya*	*ūbhaya*	*ɟūhmabha*	*sābhəm*
Locative	*mıā*	*ēbhəı*	*ahmıə*	*dıā*	*ūbhaı*	*ɟuhmıā*	*suā*
Genitive	*maı*	*ēbhəı*	*vāı*	*tū*	*ūbhaı*	*ɟāṃ*	*suaı*
Enclitic	*ma*	*ua*	*nau*	*tau*	*ua*	*yū*	*sa*
Benefactive	*mēnṭa*	*bhēnṭa*	*vənṭa*	*tūnṭa*	*ūbhenṭa*	*ɟānṭa*	*sāna*
Ablative	*māṭ*	*ēbhəṭ*	*āhmaṭ*	*tūṭ*	*ūbhaṭ*	*ɟūhmaṭ*	*suaṭ*

Personal Pronouns

Nota Bene:

- The first person singular pronouns, and the impersonal, possesses more formal alternatives to the accusative. In respective order: *mēga*, *tēga* and *sāga*.
- The dual number pronouns sort as plural in conjugations.

Word order

In transitive phrases with pronouns, the syntax is modified. The subject is most often omitted, however, if enclitic pronouns are used, the subjects become almost compulsory. The cause is the phonological change in the verb.

Inflectional phrase	
noun phrase	verb phrase
ūbhama	*kyāhroı*
"you two" pro.2.du.acc.	"I hate" trans.pre.pfv.2.pl

Transitive (S)OV

Inflectional phrase	
noun phrase	verb phrase
āhəm	*kyāhrəyan*
"I" pro.1.sg.erg	"I hate you two" trans.pre.pfv.2.du

Transitive SV(O)

Demonstratives

The demonstratives serve as **determinatives**. However, since Nāmic doesn't have a third person personal pronoun in the English sense, its demonstratives fulfil this function instead, by standing independently without a noun to be modified. The demonstratives decline by gender, number, and case. The declension is equivalent to English **he**, **she** and **it**, and will be called the **third person** in conjugations. Consider the following:

Determiner	
tāṇa kāntham	*gāryəm*
"this" det.prox.acc.neut.sg "book" n.acc.neut.sg	"I read" trans.pre.pfv.1.sg
Demonstrative Pronoun	
tāṇa	*gāryəm*
"this" pro.prox.acc.neut.sg	"I read" trans.pre.pfv.1.sg
Third person Pronoun	
tā	*gārya*
"this" pro.prox.acc.neut.3.sg	"It (this) reads" intrans.pre.pfv.3.sg

Demonstratives

Nota Bene:

The demonstratives only decline according to singular and plural, and not the dual number - unlike the personal pronouns.

The declensions are irregular.

Distal Declension

The distal, or normal declension, corresponds either to *he*, *she* and *it*, or **that**. It is a cognate to the Sanskrit distal "*ayám*"-declension.

Person →	**Masculine**		**Feminine**		**Neuter**	
Case ↓	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
Absolutive	*ahmā*	*ahmāı*	*āya*	*āyaı*	*əmā*	*əmānı*
Ergative	*āyam*	*əmāı*	*yām*	*əmāı*	*ādam*	*əmāı*
Accusative	*əmām*	*āmau*	*yāma*	*āyau*	*ādam*	*əmāı*
Enclitic	*əṭām*	*əṭāma*	*əṭām*	*əṭāma*	*əṭēm*	*əṭēma*
Dative	*āhmaya*	*āhmayaı*	*āhmaya*	*āhmayaı*	*ədām*	*ədāma*
Enclitic	*ayā*	*ayāı*	*ayā*	*ayāı*	*ṭa*	*ṭaı*
Instrumental	*āṇan*	*āṇana*	*āṇan*	*āṇana*	*āṇaya*	*āṇaya*
Locative	*āhmau*	*āhmaṿa*	*yau*	*yāṿa*	*āsyau*	*āsyaṿa*
Genitive	*ahmīṇ*	*ahmīṇa*	*ayīṇ*	*ayīṇa*	*ādam*	*adām*
Enclitic	*aṇ*	*yīṇa*	*aṇ*	*yīṇa*	*yīṇ*	*īṇa*
Benefactive	*ahmāṇta*	*ahmāṇtaı*	*yāmaṃ*	*yāmama*	*əmāṇta*	*əmāṇtaı*
Ablative	*āhmaṭ*	*əbhāṭ*	*āsyaṭ*	*asyāṭ*	*āhmaṭ*	*əbhāṭ*

Distal Demonstratives

Proximal Declension

The proximal declension, corresponds well to the English demonstrative **this**. It is a cognate to the Sanskrit distal "*etát*"-declension.

Person →	**Masculine**		**Feminine**		**Neuter**	
Case ↓	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
Absolutive	*tāha*	*tāhaı*	*tāha*	*tāhaı*	*tāṇ*	*tāṇa*

Ergative	*ətā*	*teı*	*əṣā*	*taı*	*tā*	*tāṇ*
Accusative	*tām*	*tāma*	*tāṃ*	*tāva*	*tāṇa*	*tāṇaı*
Enclitic	*ātam*	*ātaı*	*ātam*	*ātaı*	*āta*	*ātaı*
Dative	*tyā*	*tāyaı*	*tāṣya*	*tāṣyaı*	*tyā*	*tyaı*
Enclitic	*ātaya*	*ātayaı*	*ātaya*	*ātayaı*	*ātya*	*ātyaı*
Instrumental	*tēṇa*	*tēṇaı*	*tāya*	*tāyaı*	*tāṇa*	*tāṇaı*
Locative	*tīu*	*tau*	*tīa*	*tau*	*tīṇ*	*tīṇa*
Genitive	*tēṇa*	*tēṇaı*	*tāṣva*	*tāṣvaı*	*tīṇ*	*tīṇa*
Enclitic	*ətēṇ*	*ətēṇa*	*ətēṇ*	*ətēṇa*	*ētıṇ*	*ētıṇa*
Benefactive	*ətānṭa*	*ətānṭa*	*ṣyānṭa*	*ṣyānṭaı*	*tīnṭa*	*tīnṭaı*
Ablative	*taṭ*	*tāṭ*	*ṣaṭ*	*ṣāṭ*	*taṭ*	*tāṭ*

Proximal Demonstratives

Interrogatives

There is but one interrogative pronoun, *kyā*, which declines. It congruates with gender, but does not distinguish the dual number. It is essentially similar to the First front declension, though it's somewhat irregular.

Interrogative Declension

Gender →	**Masculine**		**Feminine**		**Neuter**	
Case ↓	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
Absolutive	*kō*	*koı*	*keı*	*kıā*	*kā*	*kaı*
Ergative	*kyō*	*kyoı*	*kyī*	*kyeı*	*kyā*	*kyaı*
Accusative	*kyōm*	*kyōmau*	*kyīm*	*kyīma*	*kyām*	*kyāma*
Dative	*kōya*	*kōyoı*	*kīya*	*kīyaı*	*kāya*	*kāyaı*
Instrumental	*kyōṇa*	*kyōṇoı*	*kīṇ*	*kīṇa*	*kāṇ*	*kāṇa*
Locative	*kyōu*	*kyōva*	*keu*	*kēva*	*kau*	*kāva*
Genitive	*kyōnə*	*kyōnoı*	*kīṇa*	*kīṇaı*	*kāṇa*	*kāṇaı*
Benefactive	*kyōṃ*	*kyōma*	*kīnṭa*	*kīnṭaı*	*kānṭa*	*kānṭaı*
Ablative	*kyoṭ*	*kyōṭ*	*kəṭ*	*kēṭ*	*kaṭ*	*kāṭ*

Interrogative Declension

Relative Declension

The relative declension is indeed identical to the interrogative one, with exception for three enclitics. In case they are suffixed postvocally, they receive an initial ⟨a⟩.

Gender →	**Masculine**		**Feminine**		**Neuter**	
Case ↓	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
Accusative	*yām*	*yāma*	*yəm*	*yēma*	*yām*	*yāma*
Dative-Instrumental	*yā*	*yaı*	*yə*	*yei*	*yā*	*yaı*
Genitive	*yōnə*	*yōnoı*	*yīn*	*yīna*	*yān*	*yāna*

Relative Enclitics

Nominal Declension

There are four nominal declensions in the Naṃkrthāvāka, each declined differently, based upon phonological differences in the terminating syllable.

Nota bene:

- Many case endings are determined by the vowel harmony.
- Many case endings are determined by diphthongisation, and monophthongisation.
- The stress of the lexemes is irregular in the radical, but changes regularly with case.

First Declension

The characteristic of the First declensions is the vowel stem. There is little difference between gender, however [...]. The pluralisation of the nouns is mainly due to diphthongisation of the ultimate vowel.

Front First Declension

The First declension is split into two suptypes, depending on the vowel metaphony of the word. The Front declension is recognised should the lexeme:

- Initiate with a front vowel.
- Initiate with an [ə] or [ɛ] and continue with front vowels.

  Contain only front vowels.

  Contain only [ɛ]'s.

	Sdē *chair*		**Kēma *fire***		**Nāra *person***	
Gender →	**Masculine**		**Feminine**		**Neuter**	
Case ↓	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
Absolutive	*sdē*	*sdēı*	*kēma*	*kēmaı*	*nāra*	*nāraı*
Ergative	*sdēsya*	*sdēsyaı*	*kēmasya*	*kēmasyaı*	*nāraṭta*	*nāraṭtaı*
Accusative	*sdēm*	*sdēma*	*kēmam*	*kēmama*	*nāram*	*nārama*
Dative	*sdēya*	*sdēyaı*	*kēmaya*	*kēmayaı*	*nāraya*	*nārayaı*
Instrumental	*sdēṇ*	*sdēṇa*	*kēmaṣta*	*kēmaṣtaı*	*nāraṇ*	*nāraṇa*
Locative	*sdeu*	*sdēṿa*	*kēmau*	*kēmaṿa*	*nārau*	*nāraṿa*
Genitive[1]	*sdēṇa*	*sdēṇaı*	*kēmaşua*	*kēmaşuaı*	*nāreṇa*	*nāreṇa*
Benefactive	*sdēnṭa*	*sdēnṭaı*	*kēmanṭa*	*kēmanṭaı*	*nāranṭ*	*narānṭ*
Ablative	*sdēṭ*		*kēmaṭ*		*nāraṭ*	

Front Declension

1. For polysyllables which are not stressed on the first syllable, the genitive may be formed through postponing the stress of the absolutive to the ultimate vowel.

Back First Declension

There are, as mentioned, two separate subtypes of the first vowel stem declension. These are distinguished through whether the word has a back or front vowel harmony. The back declension is used should the word have a single back vowel, have an initial one, or a second one succeding an "affected" [ɛ/ə].

Please note,

- that ⟨ṃ⟩ is pronounced /n/ intervocally.
- the ⟨ṿ⟩ indicates an intervocal ⟨u⟩, pronounced /w/.

	krṭō *work*		**bhūva *mud***		**dhēnu *bull***	
Gender →	**Masculine**		**Feminine**		**Neuter**	
Case ↓	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
Absolutive	*krṭō*	*krṭoı*	*bhūva*	*bhūvuı*	*dhēnu*	*dhēnuı*
Ergative	*krṭōsya*	*krṭōsyoı*	*bhūvasua*	*bhūvasvuı*	*dhēnusya*	*dhēnusyuı*
Accusative	*krṭōm*	*krṭōmau*	*bhūvam*	*bhūvamau*	*dhēnum*	*dhēnumau*
Dative	*krṭoı*	*krṭoyau*	*bhūvoı*	*bhūvoyau*	*dhēnoı*	*dhēnoyau*
Instrumental	*krṭōṇa*	*krṭōṇoı*	*bhūvaga*	*bhūvagoı*	*dhēnuga*	*dhēnugoı*
Locative	*krṭou*	*krṭōṿa*	*bhūvou*	*bhūvaṿa*	*dhēnu*	*dhēnuı*
Genitive	*krṭon*	*krṭonau*	*bhūvan*	*bhūvanau*	*dhēnun*	*dhēnunau*

Benefactive	*krṭōṃ*	*krṭōṃu*	*bhūvaṃ*	*bhūvaṃu*	*dhēnuṃ*	*dhēnuṃu*
Ablative	*krṭ*		*bhūvaṭ*		*dhēnuṭ*	

Back Declension

Second Declension

The second declension declines nouns with a fricative coda. There is no distinction of number in the accusative, locative or ablative cases.

Please note that the ⟨ṭ⟩ is pronounced /ʂ/ intervocally and finally.

	kaṭ *hair*		**ɟēnas *knee***		**khōros *chorus***	
Gender →	**Masculine**		**Feminine**		**Neuter**	
Case ↓	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
Absolutive	*kaṭ*	*kāṭ*	*ɟēnas*	*ɟenās*	*khōros*	*khorōs*
Ergative	*kāṭya*	*kāṭyaı*	*ɟēnasya*	*ɟēnasyaı*	*khōrosya*	*khōrosyoı*
Accusative	*kāṭ*		*ɟenās*		*khorōs*	
Dative	*kāṭya*	*kāṭyaı*	*ɟēnahya*	*ɟēnahyaı*	*khōrhya*	*khōrohyaı*
Instrumental	*kāṭṭa*	*kāṭṭaı*	*ɟēnasṭa*	*ɟēnasṭaı*	*khōrosṭa*	*khōrosṭoı*
Locative	*kāṭau*		*ɟēnau*		*khōrou*	
Genitive	*kāṭna*	*kāṭnaı*	*ɟēnasṇa*	*ɟēnasṇaı*	*khōrosṇa*	*khōrosṇaı*
Benefactive	*kāṭṭa*	*kāṭṭaı*	*ɟēnaṣsa*	*ɟēnaṣsaı*	*khōroṣsa*	*khōroṣsoı*
Ablative	*kāṭa*		*ɟēnasa*		*khōrosu*	

Second Declension

Third Declension

The third declension is based upon nasal stems, and have peculiar function, since it affects the other declensions, especially in the accusative. Third declension monosyllabic nouns always have an ungeminated vowel.

Please note that the neuter declines identically to the masculine, however, this does not apply to the so called "s-neuter". The s-neuter includes nouns which terminate with a nasal and an /s/.

	svan *dog*		**ɟyum *yoke***		**ktans *hand***	
Gender →	**Masculine**		**Feminine**		**s-Neuter**	
Case ↓	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
Absolutive	*svan*	*svāna*	*ɟyum*	*ɟyūmo*	*ktans*	*ktāna*
Ergative					*ktans*	*ktānta*
Accusative	*svāna*	*svānaı*	*ɟyūmo*	*ɟyūmoı*	*ktānta*	*ktāntaı*
Dative	*svāna*	*svānaya*	*ɟyūmo*	*ɟyūmoya*	*ktānta*	*ktāntaya*
Instrumental	*svāṇna*	*svāṇnaı*	*ɟyūṇmo*	*ɟyūṇmoı*	*ktāntaṇa*	*ktāntaṇaı*
Locative	*svānau*		*ɟyūmou*		*ktāntau*	
Genitive	*svānaṇ*	*svānaṇa*	*ɟyūmoṇo*	*ɟyūmoṇoı*	*ktānteṇa*	*ktānteṇaı*
Benefactive	*svānna*	*svānnaı*	*ɟyūmno*	*ɟyūmnoı*	*ktānna*	*ktānnaı*
Ablative	*svānaṭ*		*ɟyūmoṭ*		*ktāntaṭ*	

Third Declension

Fourth Declension

The fourth declension handles nouns ending in ⟨r⟩ or ⟨ar, ur⟩. These are exclusively agentive nouns and entails human agents only, thus you may only decline the neuter in the plural, because no neuter agents exist.

Examples include:

- suāstr, सउास्तर, (*sister*)
- pītr, पीतर, (*father*)
- pātur, पातर, (*pedestrian*)

	dātr *giver, donor*				
Gender →	**Masculine**		**Feminine**		**Neuter**
Case ↓	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Plural**
Absolutive	*dātr*	*dātar*	*dātr*	*dātrə*	*dātraḥ*
Ergative	*dāta*	*dātaı*	*dātə*	*dāteı*	*dātaı*
Accusative	*dātaram*	*dātaramā*	*dātrəm*	*dātrəmā*	*dātarma*
Dative	*dātraı*	*dātraya*	*dātreı*	*dātreya*	*dātaraı*
Instrumental	*dātrā*	*dātarbhaı*	*dātre*	*dātərbheı*	*dātarabhāı*
Locative	*dātru*	*dātroı*	*dātrə*	*dātreı*	*dātrau*
Genitive	*dātrn*	*dātrma*	*dātrəna*	*dātrənaı*	*dātarma*
Benefactive	*dātrnṭa*	*dātrnṭaı*	*dātrnṭə*	*dātrnṭeı*	*dātrnṭu*
Ablative	*dātar*		*dātər*		*dātarbhaı*

Fourth Declension

Adjectives

Forms

The Naṃkrthāvāka distinguishes five different adjectival forms, which are all perceived as functions of the corresponding noun in Nāmic:

Predicative

Predicative adjectives are conjuncted to the object with copulae or another verb, that is, a predicate. The adjectival predicative is indeclinable to case and number, but not gender. It can be compared.

āyam	***sāma***	***ākyam***
pro.prox.erg.masc.3.sg	cop.pres.pfv.3.sg	pred.adj.masc.sg
He appears nice		
[a.ˈzɰ̃ːˈsaː.ma a .çam]		
āhəm	***hvā***	***hārəm***
pro.erg.1.sg	cop.ppfv.1.sg	pred.adj.masc.sg
I was yellow		
[ˈaː.həm xfaːˈhaː.rəm]		

Please note that the adjectival predicative above in reality is derived from the nominal predicative, declined to the accusative case.

Nominal

The nominal form stands independently or with a demonstrative, to represent the full object. In Nāmic, it's identical to the nominative attributive form.

grīgama	***nāvaı***	***tāpranṭ***
acc.neut.pl	nomi.adj.nom.masc.pl	vt.pres.pfv.3.sg
The young throw rocks		
[naː.ɱa ˈtaː.pranʈ ˈgrɪː.ɣam.a]		
āhəm	***araɟya***	***rautām***
pro.erg.1.sg	vt.pres.ımpfv.1.sg	nomi.adj.acc.masc.sg
I love (the) red (one)		

[aː.ʔəm a. raː. ɻa rau. tθām]

Attributive

Attributive adjectives differ in the sense that they congruate with the nouns regarding case, number and gender. They describe a feature of the object in a state.

nāraı	***mādraı***	***dyēvanṭ***
abs.neut.3.sg	attr.adj.nom.neut.pl	vit.pres.impfv.3.pl
Sweet people shine.		
[naː.ra maː.dra ʐɛː.wãʐ]		
nārama	***mṁtama***	***sāham***
acc.neut.3.sg	attr.adj.acc.neut.pl	vt.pres.impfv.1.sg
I see dead people		
[ˈnaː.ra.ma mr . a.ma saː.ʔam]		

Adverbial

The last form describes a verb, in which manner it's conducted. Adverbs are not perceived as a lexical category in Neumatic linguistics, separate from adjectives. Please note that adverbs decline by gender and number of the verb's subject.

nāka	***kāryakā***	***āya***
vit.pres.impfv.3.sg	adv.fem.sg	pro.abs.fem.3.sg
She dances beautifully.		
[ˈnaː.xa kaːr.ʂa.ˈxaː ˈa.ʐa]		
magāı	***aɟākou***	
vit.ppfv.2.sg	adv.masc.sg	
You did well, man!		
[ma.ˈɣɛː a. ɟaː.kœu]		

Adjectival Declension

First Declension

Second Declension

Third Declension

Fourth Declension

Adjectival Comparison

Adjectival Root

Articles						
		Comparative		**Cercative**		**Superlative**
Positive						
Negative						
Gender		**Masculine**		**Feminine**		**Neuter**
Number		**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
Predicative						
Comparative	**Nominative**					
	Accusative					

	Dative
	Instrumental
	Locative
	Genitive
	Benefactive
	Ablative
Adverb	
	Cercative
	Nominative
	Accusative
	Dative
	Instrumental
	Locative
	Genitive
	Benefactive
Cercative	**Ablative**
Adverb	
	Superlative
	Nominative
	Accusative
	Dative
	Instrumental
	Locative
	Genitive
	Benefactive
Superlative	**Ablative**
Adverb	
Notes	

Verbs

Voice

The Nāmic language only possess one voice, the active. In the Proto-Indo-European language, the passive and medio-passive voices merged, only to produce the Nāmic impersonal pronoun, instead of a voice.

However, a passive construction is possible using the instrumental case on the former subject, and the absolutive on the former patient, if you want to emphasize the subject.

- The English equivalent, for example: "The girl was killed *by him*", uses the past participle and an oblique argument.
- The Nāmic equivalent uses the instrumental case on the former subject, *him*, and the absolutive case on the former patient, *the girl*. In addition, the verb is intransivitised, similarly to the use of the past participle *killed* in English.

Please note that this is however only used in formal contexts.

htrīṇa	***marəyā***
acc.fem.sg	vt.ppfv.3.sg
He killed the girl.	
[ˈxʈrɪː.ɳa ma.rəˈʐaː]	

htrīṇ	*āṇan*	*marəyāṭ*
abs.fem.sg	pro.instr.masc.sg	vit.ppfv.3.sg
The girl was killed by (means of) him.		

[ˈxʈrɪːɳ ˈaːˌɳan ma.rəˈʐaːʐ]

Mood

Nāmic possesses four moods, which all verbs conjugate by. The conditional is simply the subjunctive used in main clauses, and is therefore identical in form.

Indicative	Subjunctive	Conditional	Desiderative
***ātam** āha*	*āha ātam **kānharan***[1]	***ātaran** āha kānharan*	***ātasyam***
I **eat**.	I eat if I **am hungry**.	I **would eat**, if I were hungry.	I **want/wish/would like to** eat.

1. The verbal root √*kānha* means "to hunger".

Tense

In Nāmic there are two simple tenses, which denote the temporal place. The difference between the past and the present, is simply a manipulated stress. All tenses are dependent on the aspects.

Present	Past
vākam	*vakām*
I **talk**.	I **talked**.

Aorist

There is however a more complicated tense, which intertwines with the perfect aspect, to form the **aorist**. This tense is similar to its Sanskrit and Ancient Greek counterparts but is on the whole quite facile. The aorist marks events akin to its name, *"unlimited"*, *"indefinite"*; which means that the most simple statements go here, as long as the temporal place isn't important, equal to English colloquial speech. For example:

What did you do today? - *I **danced***.

Which more colloquially would be:

What did you do today? - ***Dance***.

Simple statements in the future also class into this category:

What did you want to do when you get older? - ***Be a pilot***.

Aspect

There are three or two aspects in the Nāmic language, although not all aspects may be combined with other moods.

Aorist	Imperfective	Retrospective
*ādatam kuā **gamāṭ***	***ādatam** kuā gamāṭ*	***ādatabham***
I was eating when he **came**.	I **was eating** when he came.	I **have eaten**.

Transitivity

The **transitivity** distinction in Nāmic is derived from the Proto-Indo-European causative verb form, which it shares a lot of attributes, lost in most other Indo-European languages. The characteristic is known foremostly in Uralic languages and Siberian ones.

> Transitivity is, how many, and if, a verb accepts a direct object. If it doesn't, it is called an intransitive verb. This is Nāmic's basic verb form.

Confer the intransitive *I see* and the transitive *I see the man*.

> The transitivity is distinguished in all verbs, with a few exceptions, and may also signalise a *stative* versus *dynamic* distinction. Something the English language retains traces of.

Confer the stative and intransitive *I sit* versus the dynamic *I set*.

I chose not to write that *I set* is transitive, only because the Nāmic language would translate this clause intransitively because it has no object, that is, *I am a person who set (things)*.

Differentiating between the transitivity is made through an old causative infix from the Proto-Indo-European language, initially /aja/. This infix did however go through mutation and formed firstly /ja/, then just /j/. Eventually it grew to form falling diphthongs from the preceding vowel. These diphthongs were exposed to synaeresis and formed the following table:

Falling

	Front		**Back**	
	Diphthong	**Monophthong**	**Diphthong**	**Monophthong**
aɪ	[a]	[ɛ]	[ɑ]	[ə]
eɪ	[ɛ]	[ɪ]	[ə]	[ɯ]
uɪ	[ɵ]	[ɵ]	[u]	[u]
oɪ	[œ]	[œ]	[ɔ]	[ə]

Development of the causative infix /aja/.

This table is half the table found in the Synaeresis section.

The development can be seen in transition from **Old Nāmic**:

Language

Old Nāmic		**Nāmic**		
Normal	**Causative**	**Intransitive**	**Transitive**	
vētas	*veyātas*	*vēta*	*vēıta*	*vīta*
be able to	**to make able to**	**to be able to; can; know**	**to know; know of**	
sthās	*sthāyas*	sthā	*sthāı*	*sthē-*
to stand	**to make standing**	**to stand; arise**	**to put; raise**	

Development of the causative infix /aja/.

The transitive form is always considered a part of the intranistive complement, and is not recognised as a verb proper. In Nāmic linguistic notation the intransitive and transitive roots of verbs are marked as √ and *t*√ respectively. Confer the reduplicated root, *r*√. The lemma form of the verbs is almost exclusively the intransitive root √ + an "a".

Supine

Participle

Infinitive

Conjugation

Reduplication

The Nāmic language utilises reduplication. Perhaps it is no surprise considering the tight bonds with Proto-Indo-European and Sanskrit. Reduplication in the language serves the purpose of creating the **imperfective** and **retrospective** aspects of the verb in the subjunctive and indicative moods. The system of reduplication is quite regular but depends heavily on the initial letters, but can be mapped. First remember these:

C = Consonant

G = Voiced consonant.

S = Plosive consonant; stop

F = Fricative

R = Rhotic

V = Vowel

> The most **basic** reduplication occurs on onsets similar to the one below. It represents the second to maximum onset in the language, but the *FC* cluster is unaffected.

$(FC)C_1V$ which creates $S_1V.(FC)C_1V$

sthā- → tāstha-

hkānt- → kāhkant-

nām- → nānam-

If the first vowel is an "e", the scheme becomes:

(FC)C_1e which creates *S_1ı.(FC)C_1e*

If the onset possesses a **rhotic** consonant, like the absolute maximum onset:

(FC)CR_1V creates *R_1V.(FC)CR_1V*

trānya- → rātranya

If the root starts with a **vocalic** syllable and the second syllable is a consonant:

V.C/N creates *V.G/NVC/N*

āt- → ādat-

If the root starts with a **vocalic** syllable and the first consonant is a **rhotic**:

V.R creates *RV.R*

ārg- → rārg-

Other useful reduplication schemes are:

CRC → CeCRC

pV → pupV

The reduplicated form is in Nāmic linguistic notation always marked with the lemma form in conjugations and dictionaries, marked as *r*√. Confer the transitivity root markers √ and *t*√.

Intransitive Conjugation

This section is subject to change. Reduplication has received a new purpose, and paradigms shall now be derived from PIE.

Intransitive Verb								
√*sthā*		*r*√*testhāı*		to stand, stay, remain, arise.				
Supine								
sthān								
Participles								
Non-Past			*sthānta*					
Past			*sthanta*					
		Singular			**Plural**			
Person		**1st**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**1st**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**Impersonal**
	Aorist							
	Perfective	*stham*	*sthaı*	*sthaṭ*	*sthāma*	*sthāṭa*	*sthanṭ*	*sthau*
	Present							
	Imperfective	*tāstham*	*tāsthaı*	*tāsthaṭ*	*tāsthama*	*tāsthaṭa*	*tāsthanṭ*	*tāsthau*
	Retrospective	*tāsthabham*	*tāsthabhaı*	*tāsthabaṭ*	*tāsthabhama*	*tāsthabhaṭa*	*tāsthabhanṭ*	*tāsthabhau*
	Ag.Retrospective	*ātastham*	*ātasthaı*	*ātasthaṭ*	*ātasthama*	*ātasthaṭa*	*ātasthanṭ*	*ātasthau*
	Past							
	Imperfective	*tasthām*	*tasthāı*	*tasthāṭ*	*tasthamā*	*tasthaṭā*	*tasthānṭ*	*tasthāu*
Indicative	**Retrospective**	*tasthabhām*	*tasthabhāı*	*tasthabāṭ*	*tasthabhamā*	*tasthabhaṭā*	*tasthabhānṭ*	*tasthabhāu*
Subjunctive	**Person**	**1st**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**1st**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**Impersonal**
	Aorist							
	Perfective	*sthāur*	*sthāṭaur*	*sthātar*	*sthāmasta*	*sthāṭau*	*sthāntar*	*sthaur*
	Present							
	Imperfective	*tāsthar*	*tāsthatar*	*tāsthatr*	*tāsthamasta*	*tāsthaṭau*	*tāsthantar*	*tāsthaur*

	Retrospective	*tāsthabhar*	*tāsthabhatar*	*tāstabhatr*	*tāsthamabhasta*	*tāsthabhaṭau*	*tāsthabhantar*	*tāsthabhaur*
	Past							
	Imperfective	*tasthar*	*tasthatar*	*tasthatr*	*tasthamasta*	*tastaṭau*	*tasthantar*	*tasthaur*
	Retrospective	*tasthabhar*	*tasthabhatar*	*tastabhatr*	*tasthamabhasta*	*tasthabhaṭau*	*tasthabhantar*	*tasthabhaur*
	Person	**1st**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**1st**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**Impersonal**
	Present							
	Imperfective	*sthāsyam*	*sthāsyaı*	*sthāsyaṭ*	*sthāsyama*	*sthāsyaṭa*	*sthāsyanṭ*	*sthāsyau*
	Retrospective	*tāsthasyam*	*tāsthasyaı*	*tāsthasyaṭ*	*tāsthasyama*	*tāsthasyaṭa*	*tāsthasyanṭ*	*tāsthasyau*
	Past							
	Imperfective	*sthasyām*	*sthasyāı*	*sthasyāṭ*	*sthasyamā*	*sthasyaṭā*	*sthasyānṭ*	*sthasyāu*
Desiderative	**Retrospective**	*tasthasyām*	*tasthasyāı*	*tasthasyāṭ*	*tasthasyamā*	*tasthasyaṭā*	*tasthasyānṭ*	*tasthasyāu*
Notes								

√sthāı is a monosyllabic root and reduplicated in the past.

Transitive Conjugations

This one, on the other hand, is finished. Descriptive texts will come.

Transitive Verb								
√sthā		*t√sthāı*		*r√testhāı*		to put, set, keep, raise.		
Supine								
sthēna								
Participles								
Non-Past			*sthāyata*					
Past			*sthāyatā*					
		Singular			**Plural**			
Person		**1st**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**1st**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**Impersonal**
	Aorist							
	Perfective	*sthə*	*sthaı*	*stheṭ*	*sthem*	*sthēṭa*	*sthēn*	*sthayu*
	Present							
	Imperfective	*tēsthə*	*tēsthaı*	*tēstheṭ*	*tēsthem*	*tēstheṭa*	*tēsthen*	*tēsthayu*
	Retrospective	*testhēbhə*	*testhēbhaı*	*testhēbheṭ*	*testhēbhem*	*testhēbhəṭa*	*testhēbhen*	*testhēbhu*
	Ag.Retrospective	*āstebhə*	*āsthebhaı*	*āsthebheṭ*	*āsthebhem*	*āsthebhəṭa*	*āsthebhen*	*āstebhu*
	Past							
	Imperfective	*testhṃ*	*testhāı*	*testhēṭ*	*testhēm*	*testhēṭa*	*testhēn*	*testhayū*
Indicative	**Retrospective**	*testhebhē*	*testhebhāı*	*testhebhēṭ*	*testhebhēm*	*testhebhəṭā*	*testhebhēn*	*testhebhū*
	Person	**1st**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**1st**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**Impersonal**
	Aorist							
	Perfective	*sthaı*	*sthāṭaı*	*sthātaı*	*sthāmasta*	*sthāṭau*	*sthāntaı*	*sthāu*
	Present							
	Imperfective	tāsthava	*tāsthaṭa*	*tāsthaṭ*	*tāsthamaṭ*	*tāsthathau*	*tāsthanta*	*tāsthu*
	Retrospective	*tāstabhava*	*tāsthabhaṭa*	*tāsthabhaṭ*	*tāsthabhamaṭ*	*tāsthabhatau*	*tāsthabhanta*	*tāsthabhu*
	Past							
	Imperfective	*tasthavā*	*tasthaṭā*	*tasthāṭ*	*tasthamāṭ*	*tasthathāu*	*tasthantā*	*tasthū*
Subjunctive	**Retrospective**	*tastabhavā*	*tasthabhaṭā*	*tasthabhāṭ*	*tasthabhamāṭ*	*tasthabhatāu*	*tasthabhantā*	*tasthabhū*

	Person	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	Impersonal
	Present							
	Imperfective	*sthēsyə*	*sthēsyaı*	*sthēsyeṭ*	*sthēsyem*	*sthēsyeṭa*	*sthēsyen*	*sthēsyayu*
	Retrospective	*testhēsyə*	*testhēsyaı*	*testhēsyeṭ*	*testhēsyem*	*testhēsyeṭa*	*testhēsyen*	*testhesyayū*
	Past							
	Imperfective	*sthesyē*	*sthesyāı*	*sthesyēṭ*	*sthesyēm*	*sthesyeṭā*	*sthesyēn*	*sthesyayū*
Desiderative	**Retrospective**	*testhesyē*	*testhesyāı*	*testhesyēṭ*	*testhesyēm*	*testhesyeṭā*	*testhesyēn*	*testhesyayū*
Notes								

√sthāı is a monosyllabic root and reduplicated in the past. Please note that *āı* > *ē*.

Conjugation Classes

Nāmic possesses a few classes of conjugations, which conjugate slightly differently, because of their phonological attributes, or irregularity. They are named after the most prominent word conjugated in the class.